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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.62.

August 2, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 97 86

August 2, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 83 79

8010 日六廿月六

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918.

伍拜禮 號二月八英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRANCO-AMERICANS STILL PUSHING ON.

GERMANS TRYING TO ESTABLISH A SOLID LINE.

Enemy Being Squeezed into Another Bulge.

London, July 31.
A French communiqué says:—After a strong bombardment, the Germans attacked our new positions east of Oulchy-le-Château. We repulsed the assault and maintained our lines intact. On the right bank of the Ourcq there were lively engagements north-east of Fère-en-Tardenois. The village of Seringes passed from hand to hand and was finally carried by an American counter-attack. Numerous enemy raids near Meunil St. Georges, east of Montdidier, were at Bois-le-Preire, on the right of the Meuse and in the Vosges were unsuccessful. We carried out a raid north-east of Perthes-lez-Ligny. More enemy machines were encountered and we brought down fifteen and drove down six out of control. Six British machines are missing. Our nightfliers dropped three and a half tons of bombs. In addition to those already reported, our infantry shot down an enemy machine on July 29.

British Aerial Exploits.

London, August 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There is hostile artillery activity south-west of Albert and east of Bobecq. Our aviators dropped over eleven tons of bombs on enemy sidings and dumps. More enemy machines were encountered and we brought down fifteen and drove down six out of control. Six British machines are missing. Our nightfliers dropped three and a half tons of bombs. In addition to those already reported, our infantry shot down an enemy machine on July 29.

British Captures.

London, July 31.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that since March 21 the British have taken about 14,500 prisoners on the Western Front.

The Enemy's Futile Efforts.

London, August 1.
A Havas Agency message, despatched from Paris on July 31, states:—The German resistance is gradually losing its character of a rear-guard defence. The enemy unceasingly throws in numerous fresh divisions in an attempt to slacken our advance, and it seems he is endeavouring to establish a solid line held by the bulk of his forces. Despite this, Franco-American forces are pushing forward north-east in the direction of Fismes. They have within the last twenty-four hours met with several strong German counter-attacks. They have broken them and have hurled the attackers back to their starting point and beyond.

In the Rheims region, the Germans endeavoured to remove the danger of having their left flank turned by attacking strongly at St. Euphrasie. The enemy failed to storm this valuable support point and had to content himself with creeping up slightly toward the village. As a result of the converging movement being carried out by the French and American troops advancing from Fere and by General Berthelot's forces moving up Ardre, the foe is gradually being squeezed in another bulge which the Allies have created for him.

THE HATED GERMANS.

A Field Marshal Assassinated in Russia.

London, July 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that an official message from Kiev, dated July 30, via Berlin, says that when, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Field Marshal von Eichenhorn and his Adjutant, Captain Von Dressler, were returning from the Casino near Von Eichenhorn's house, a man drove closely past them in a cab and threw a bomb. Both were very seriously wounded and subsequently died. The assassin and cab-driver were arrested. An enquiry has established that the crime originated among the Social Revolutionaries at Moscow.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

A Matter of Domestic Policy.

London, July 31.
Sir Robert Borden, speaking at the Savoy Hotel, declared that neither the Imperial War Cabinet nor the War Conference had this year considered the question of Preference. The recent announcement on the subject was made on behalf of the British Government as a statement of domestic policy.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

London, July 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a message from Kovno gives the information that cholera in Petrograd is continually increasing. On July 20, 70 cases were recorded and on the 21st there were 209 cases.

NO PEACE OFFERS TO BRITAIN.

London, July 31.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lees Smith, Mr. Balfour stated that no enemy Government had approached the British Government regarding peace.

GERMAN BOMBING OF HOSPITALS.

London, July 31.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Macpherson stated regarding the German Government's attempt to justify the bombing of Etaples hospital on the night of July 19, on the ground that the red cross was not shown, that he was satisfied that the red cross was shown then. Anyhow hospitals were bombed on the night of May 31, although photographs in the German newspapers showed the red cross displayed thereon on May 27.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN ACTIVITIES.

A Strong Attack Repulsed.

London, July 31.
An Italian official message states:—We completely repulsed a strong attack against Cornone.

Naval Air Raids.

London, July 31.
An Italian naval official message states:—In the Upper Adriatic, the Air Service, early on the morning of July 30, bombarded military and harbour works at Pola. A strong attack lasted two hours. The most important results were obtained. Several serious fires were observed, especially in the localities of submarine and aviation stations. All the machines safely returned.

ALLIED CO-ORDINATION.

A Food Supply Committee.

London, July 31.
The Press Bureau announces that the Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy, and America have appointed a permanent committee to study the supply of food programmes and to co-ordinate them regarding available shipping.

ALLIES' AIMS IN RUSSIA.

No Idea of Territorial Aggrandisement.

London, July 31.
Reuter is informed that the object of the Allies' action in Russia is to assist the Czechoslovak armies and prevent any danger thereto from Germany, also to prevent at any cost the Germanisation of any portion of Russia. The Allies have not the slightest intention of doing anything tending towards their territorial aggrandisement. Their main purpose is the maintenance of Russian sovereignty. Not a single soldier will remain in Russia when these objects have been attained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

A Valuable Point Captured.

London, July 31.
Reuter correspondent at American Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening, says: Butte Chalmont has been the centre of the enemy resistance west of the salient and its capture by the Allies brings the much needed assistance to the flank of the American line at Seringes. It will be certainly costly to take the Forest of Nesles, but there are alternative possibilities in the open ground west of the railway now that Butte Chalmont is in our hands. Against that must be set the fact that the Germans still hold both flanks of the salient. It is still impossible to estimate the enemy's enormous losses in munitions. The forest roads are bordered with shells for miles and dumps, covering acres, piled to the height of a man have been discovered.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured prisoners in successful raids and patrol encounters in the neighbourhoods of Lens, Buthune and the northern sector of our front. We drove off raiders southward of La Bassée. The enemy's artillery is active astride the Somme, about the Morris and Kemmel sectors.

An American official message says: We repulsed counter-attacks, after severe fighting, on the Ourcq and improved our positions.

An Anglo-French Attack.

London, July 31.
Correspondents with the French armies state that the attack on the front Oulchy-le-Chateau, on Grand Rozoy and Butte Chalmont was carried out by Anglo-French divisions. The British, according to a French Staff Officer, bore the hardest part of the work and fought brilliantly, storming the line of heights beyond Rozoy and advancing over the open ground sloping gradually to the enemy's positions, through a terrific fire.

A New Battle Foreshadowed.

Paris, July 31.
Experts agree that the present hard fighting is merely a prelude to the new great battle. The enemy is striving most desperately to consolidate his front on both wings.

German Hope of Revenge.

Paris, July 31.
A semi-official message says: The Allies north of the Marne are no longer facing isolated rear-guards, but a continuous line of resistance defended by considerable forces. Five fresh enemy divisions were identified yesterday, including some of the best. The enemy is undoubtedly busily reorganising his rear and has not lost hope of revenge either on this front or elsewhere.

An Allied Attack Expected.

Amsterdam, July 31.
The "Westfalsche Zeitung's" expert is of opinion that General Foch will renew his attacks with the object of forcing a decision.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 29.
The silver market is quiet.

U. S. MINISTER OF SHIPPING.

A Man Afraid of Nothing.

The most popular appointment ever made in the United States was the selection of Charles M. Schwab to be Minister of Shipping, and the interest does not die down as he gets to work.

Perhaps he sees too it that it shall not; at any rate no one in America can keep off the subject. As I sat down to a farewell luncheon in New York the secretary of the club proudly handed me a private letter to read. It was typewritten and terse, but signed "Charles Schwab"—a good firm signature. Half the members had stories of "Charlie"—his youth, his arrival, his "Bethlehem periods."

I have heard his life-story—each version much differing from the others—a dozen times. Men and women talk "Charlie" in the streets, in the cars, in the trains. In political circles his appointment is held to mark the end of political slowness and inefficiency. And all this appreciation of the Steel King as a public character is punctuated by outbursts of personal admiration. "Charlie is such a good fellow."

Hero worship always flourishes in the United States (though the hero may sometimes descend abruptly into the "Back Number"), but the worship of "Charlie" has, I think, a quality quite its own, and there is something more than a personal reason why half the American nation continues to talk of bonnie "Charlie" as if they were Jacobites out of season.

But the king they address so familiarly is a king of industry and anything but hereditary in his kingdom. Charles M. Schwab is not the first big business man to be set in charge of a great war industry. Stettinius, probably the ablest of all, but unknown, is Assistant Secretary of War; Ryan, copper magnate and railroad builder, is head of aircraft production. There are seven or eight others.

But none of these, nor all of these, compare with the new Ship King in their appeal to popular imagination. From "Frisco" to New York the people believe that Schwab will manufacture ships almost as quickly as the steel plates that made him millionaire. Hog Island, already the colossus among the world's shipyards, soon to be capable of turning out a "fabricated" ship a day, is to do his name more honour than even the Bethlehem Steel Works.

So I went to see Mr. Schwab, and in something under five seconds knew why half America felt happy, felt that all was right with the world when "Charlie" went to the White House and said he was "afraid of nothing, not even of the Ministry of Shipping."

It is quite impossible not to laugh in his presence. He outdoes the reputation of "Democrat," the laughing philosopher of the classics. When he had given me some facts about the shipping and told me that full speed ahead would begin before July 1, he talked solely of cheerfulness and the value of enthusiasm. The two are the real secrets of his success. His power of "drive," of getting things done, has come less from force and energy—though these are present in high enough power—than from a contagious optimism.

"Nobody can do really good unless he is cheerful." "You spoil all good work in a man by blame and grumbling." "Never judge a man by his mistakes, but always by what he gets done." "Don't get men to work for you but with you." "I suppose few men have made more mistakes than I have."

Mr. Schwab kept laughing out such maxims one after the other in the intervals of enough interruptions on the telephone to set a

common man's nerves at the wasteful job of frantic facing. And he told me some delightful anecdotes all on the same subject.

Mr. Carnegie, who knew his gift of optimism, brought him from Italy the picture of a poor old monk sitting with his two hands over his stomach and laughing merrily. He keeps the picture in his working room as a source of strength. His ideal character is one of his workmen who, refusing to strike, was thrown into the canal, and wobbled, half-drowned and frozed, back to his home.

"And what did you do to your fellow-workmen?" Mr. Schwab asked him.

"Oh, I just laughed," he said; and that is what Mr. Charles M. Schwab does even when things go hardest and results are smallest.

He has done much work for Great Britain, and among his proudest feats, so he told me, was the provision of 27 submarines demanded by Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Schwab, who knew at the time nothing whatever about the details, promised them in nine months. He produced them, though he had to go to Canada to do it, in six months. He will do the same with the shipping, chiefly because all who work under him do more and better work under the contagion of his energetic laughter. What might be bragging in another, in him is bubbling faith. Like the old philosopher, his creed is *credo quid impossibile, quod mihi translate as, "I believe it can be done because others are sure it cannot."*

There are many reasons why "Charlie" should be a hero. Personal qualities and a picturesque career have endeared him to some and advertised him to all, but there is one master reason which gives him a proper prominence above most other heroes. In himself and in his career he will serve as epitome and type of the whole American nation in its historical development and on its way to the discovery of its organic self.

As a boy of foreign origin, Schwab earned a few dollars a week in the Steel Corporation Works. A gift of music and of hard work combined brought him to the notice of Mr. Carnegie, who was passionately susceptible to melody. He was selected for a particular piece of work. His salary and position were raised. He received a few shares. At a crisis this David who had played to the King went out and by his sole strength and charm settled a threatened strike. He became a man of mark. His shares multiplied, and one morning an arrangement of the stock, forced by the irresistible growth of the industry, made him more than a millionaire.

He woke to the fact of a sudden. He was himself dazed, like the nation which arose from a half-blind struggle with the inherent wealth of the land, to perception of a million unrealised possibilities. "Charlie" said to himself one day, "What shall I do with this money? What on I buy with it?" His answers to his own questions were at first crude enough and elemental enough. One day at an inn he paid a £4 bill with a \$100 note and said "Keep the change." The incident meant nothing to him, but it was retold all over the locality, and "Charlie" found himself regarded as an eccentric freak, a reputation not altogether desirable among the directors of a great business concern.

How many people over the world discussed American finance, and indeed character, very much as they discussed "Charlie," in the light of a wild spendthrift prodigy of extraordinary capacity for making dollars, and for the spending of them in and out of season. But this middle period in man and nation was not likely to last long. Presently Charles Schwab played the part of Henry V., and "reformation in

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

LORD LICHFIELD'S DEATH.

London, July 31.
At the inquest on Lord Lichfield, a verdict of accidental death, owing to a gunshot wound while duck-shooting, was returned.

A FRENCH SUGGESTION.

Australians and the Production of Wine.

M. Alphonse Mathy, a leading French authority on the production of wine, is responsible for the interesting suggestion that Australian soldiers should take advantage of any spare time to study the methods of the French vigneron, acquired during 1,500 years of experience. M. Mathy has recently been visiting Western Australia, and compares the climate of that country with Algeria, where for long years many difficulties were experienced in turning out a good vintage. Extensive experiments resulted in the discovery of a new system of fermentation, and the distinguished French authority believes that the adoption of this method would lead to the production in Western Australia of a really good light claret particularly suited to the climate. He suggests that Western Australian soldiers, possessing some knowledge of wine-growing should, perhaps, when temporarily unfit for fighting, be sent to Algeria to study the whole process on the fact that a French Commercial and Military Mission is about to start for Australia, this suggestion of M. Mathy will no doubt be seriously discussed.

There is too much meat in Western Australia, and the Pastoralists' Association are exercised as to what shall be done with the surplus. Last year there were roughly six and a half million head of sheep and the vast cattle herds of the North-West were increasing and accumulating fat to an extent quite out of proportion to the export shipping facilities. On top of these big increases of supply is the fact that many thousands of the young meat eaters of the State have taken to a diet of bully beef while engaged on a job far away from home. Western Australia is a land for the cribbed, cabined and confined Englishman to dream of just at present.

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TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

a flood" came over him. He created the Bethlehem Steel Works, and discovered, for the second time, that his real mission lay along the road of labour. His genius stood out clear. He had found himself.

Was this the end? Was the United States only to be famous as a congeries of dollar kings, whose genius lay in dragging out wealth from the bowels of the earth? America's part in the war is sufficient answer.

New ambitions have arisen in nations as well as in millionaires. The Steel King is now on a national, not a commercial, throne. His laugh has become a national, not a personal asset. He and his ships and his shipyards will take place in history as makers of a new nation, united, and Americanized out of all recognition of its earlier self. National development has jumped 100 years since the news of the German offensive started on March 21, when the war first came home to the feelings and imagination of the American people.

And famous among its chiefs is, and will be, this most characteristic citizen, Charles Schwab.

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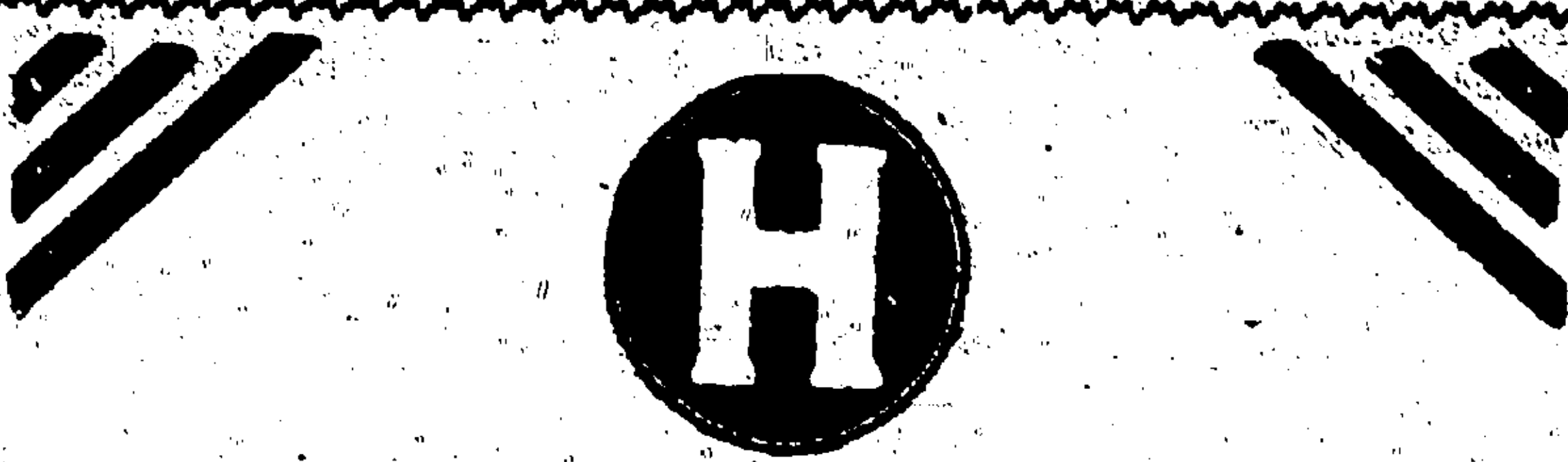
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GENERAL NEWS.

Proposed Establishment of
Salt Schools.

A meeting was held a few days
ago says the *Peking Daily News*,
at the Salt Administration, when
two questions were brought up
for discussion namely: (1) the
establishment of a model factory
at the central part of the country
with a view to fitting reforms in
the manufacture of salt and (2)
the establishment of salt schools in
all the provinces and the dismissal
of all who possess no knowledge
of salt administration.

A Witness' Bigamy.

On June 19 Mrs. Villiers-Stuart
—the witness in the Pemberton-
Billing case who swore that the
German "Black Book" was shown
to her in 1918 by Neil Primrose
and Evelyn Rothchild, British
army officers, both of whom have
since been killed in Palestine—
was charged with bigamy. The
allegation is that she married
Capt. Villiers-Stuart at Birken-
head on July 28, 1917, while her
first husband was still alive. This
is the woman who swore that she
saw Mr. Argill's name in the
Black Book.

Testaments for Soldiers.

The New York Bible Society
recently announced that it has
given an order for a third 100,-
000 "active service" New Testa-
ments to be presented to the
soldiers and sailors. The Society
also has recently ordered 300,000
copies of the Gospel portions of
the New Testament for general
distribution. These are the largest
orders for the Scriptures ever
given by the Society. The Society
has not been able to furnish the
Scriptures fast enough to the
camps in the immediate vicinity of
New York. Every few days a
shipment of several thousand
"active service" testaments is
made to Fort Slocum, Camp
Merritt and Pelham Bay. These
testaments contain a message
from Gen. Pershing, a suggested
list of passages to read in times
of emergency, and a decision form
which may be signed.

A Humane Negro.

In a vain effort to rescue a blind
horse that walked into the East
River from the pier at the foot of
11th Street late one night recently,
Herbert Barnes, a coloured janitor,
twenty-one years old, of 140
Avenue D, fell overboard and
nearly lost his life. He was carried
by the outgoing tide to Ninth
Street, where he was rescued by
several patrolmen with the aid of
a rope. Barnes was removed to
Bellevue Hospital suffering from
submersion. The horse wander-
ed from its stable in the vicinity
of 11th Street near the waterfront.
Barnes and several others saw
the horse struggling in the water
and made efforts to rescue it.
They finally succeeded in lassoing
the animal and when they attempt-
ed to lift it ashore Barnes fell
into the river. The horse was
again carried off, and when last
seen it was floating toward the
Brooklyn shore.

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Photos of 1918

RACE MEETING

also

The DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

Tse Hing Street. Telephone 1013.

GENERAL NEWS.

The River System of Chihli.
Capt. W. F. Tyler, Coast Inspector of Chinese Maritime Customs of Shanghai, H. van der Veen, Consulting Engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau, and Yang Pao-ling, in charge of the river conservancy department of the Bureau, who are all members of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, are to visit the Nin Ma Tan and other rivers in Chihli. The inspection of these rivers will take four days, and its object is to improve the river courses and guard against future floods.—China Critic.

A German Prisoner's Escape.

A few days ago it was reported that a German prisoner who had escaped from custody in Japan and was recaptured had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude, says the Japan Chronicle. We understand that the sentence was not imposed because of the escape but because the man had in addition been guilty of theft, adds the Kobe paper. To punish a prisoner for an attempted escape otherwise than by a disciplinary penalty, such as detention in barracks, is against the terms of the Hague Convention.

The Hongkew Riots.

Chinese constables in the Central District were armed with rifles on July 24 for the first time since the rioting in Hongkew but with the exception of the bordering roads of the district Hongkew was still without Chinese policemen, the men doing duty in other districts. Hongkew was again policed by some 90 Specials, two companies working two-hour shifts, 8 to 10 and 10 to 12. It will probably be some days before Chinese constables will be seen on night duty in the Hongkew police district, where outwardly, at least, things have assumed a normal aspect.

"Strike" Against High Fish Prices.

Prices of fish at Hull have come down with a tremendous run owing to the arrival of large supplies coinciding with the refusal of London and other commission markets to pay the high controlled prices. Merchants who sent fish away on commission last week had large quantities returned to them, involving heavy loss; consequently they refused to pay prices which have hitherto ruled, and recently prices have dropped greatly. As against the controlled price of 25 12s. 6d. per kit as little as 3s. 6d. has been paid for gurnet, 6s. for small haddock, and 11s. 6d. for cod.

When Education Fails.

Curious views regarding education were mentioned at a conference at the L.C.C. Hall, Spring-gardens, recently. One speaker, describing the ignorance of many members of local councils, said that on one occasion a borough councillor asked: "Adolescence, what is adolescence? A notifiable disease?" (Laughter.) Mrs. Cobden Sanderson said she thought the time had come when organised labour should be invited to take part in the education of their children. Miss Gladstone, Hammermith, said that a working man manager once visited a school with a red handkerchief round his neck, but his reception by the teachers was such that he never went again.

Polish Prisoners in Japan.

There are a number of Polish prisoners in the German prison camps in Japan, taken by the Japanese at Tsingtao, says the Japan Chronicle. They are eager to join the Allied troops, but though their wishes have been represented in the proper quarter, nothing has come of their applications. As their property is well known, it is unnecessary to say that their position in a German prison camp is uncomfortable to put it mildly, for though they have been separated from the German prisoners they come into contact with them occasionally and have been severely beaten in consequence. Another endeavour is being made to obtain their release, as they would be glad to join the Czech Slovaks.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Confidential Papers Stolen.

For failing to take reasonable care of confidential documents entrusted to his care, a master mariner has been fined £50 at Plymouth. He told the court that he placed the papers in his coat, which he hung in his cabin, and they were stolen.

Sir J. M. Barrie Lets a Secret Out.

"I used to be asked by puzzled playgoers what it is, after all, that every woman knows," writes Sir J. M. Barrie to a lady who is arranging a charity performance of "What Every Woman Knows" in Glasgow. "I may not have known then, but I know now. It is that every woman should fight in the best way possible to her to win the war."

Women's Return to the Homes.

Women understood their sphere of work far too well (said General Sir Edward Hutton, addressing women war workers at Chertsey) to interfere with menfolk when they returned from the front. War would find their jobs all available, and women would return to their homes and womanly duties in the social world quite naturally, but much better for having shown what they could do in a time of great national emergency.

A New King Edward Statue.

"A most lifelike representation" was Queen Alexandra's verdict, after privately inspecting a bronze statue of King Edward VII. subscribed for by members of the Hearts of Oak Society. The statue, which cost £1,000 and is of bronze on a granite pedestal, was unveiled recently by Lord Barnham in the forecourt of the offices of the society. It is the work of Mr. Herbert Hampton, A.R.A., and is intended to commemorate the opening of the Hearts of Oak offices by the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra in May 1906.

Sir Henry Wood Remains in London.

Sir Henry Wood has declined the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. While deeply appreciating the compliment that America has paid to British music in offering him the post, he has decided to remain in London. He has signed a new contract with Messrs. Chappell

OPIUM IN KANSU.

Preventative Measures.

Since the adoption of drastic measures by the Tachun of Shansi to deal with the Shansi opium smugglers on the frontier districts, the opium farmers of Shansi have tried to smuggle their goods into Kansu Province instead. The Cabinet has received a telegram from General Chang Kuang-chien, Tachun of Kansu, reporting that following the example of Shansi province, he has ordered all the districts bordering on the Shansi frontier to enforce regulations similar to those which have just been introduced by the Tachun of Shansi for the prevention of opium smuggling from his neighbouring province. He has also organised patrol troops at the frontier districts, who are to co-operate with the regular troops, and police forces have been organised to institute investigations. The Collecting Offices at the frontier have been strictly ordered to be on the look-out for smugglers and to search all doubtful characters.

and Co., and will continue the musical direction of the New Queen's Hall Orchestra. Sir Henry has been conductor of the Queen's Hall Orchestra since 1905, and has been prominently engaged in orchestral work since 1839. In 1911 he was offered the position of conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, but declined.

American Chinese as Farmers. Over 900 Chinese landrhythmen of Chicago have beaten their wash-boilers into ploughs and their irons into pruning hooks, and, under direction of the Chinese "mayor" of Chicago's "China town," have gone into Wisconsin to farm. The "mayor" secured options upon several hundred thousand acres of marsh land, purchased over a thousand, and incorporated the Chinese and American Farming Co. The crops are to be potatoes, onions and celery. The agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, one of the best and most progressive in the country, is furnishing expert advice for the experiment.

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NOTICES.



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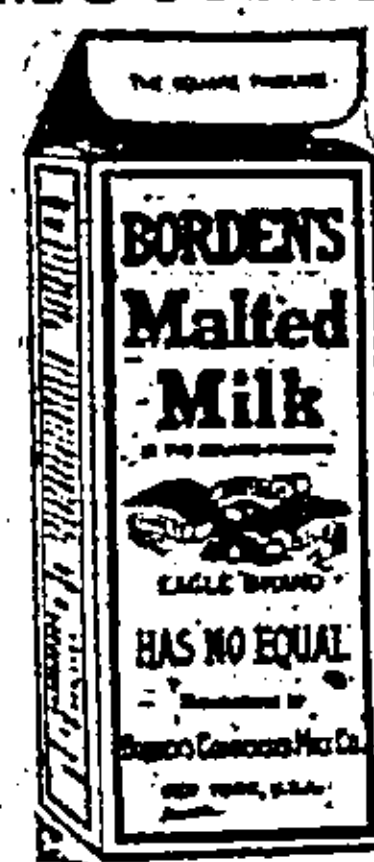
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HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state—

Artillery Company.
Members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

Transfer.
Company Sergeant Major F. L. Cooke is transferred from "B" Coy. to "A" Coy., dated 1.8.18. No. 777 Lance Sergeant W. J. Crawford, "B" Coy., is transferred to "D" Coy., dated 1.8.18.

Leave.
No. 714 Pte. W. E. Cook, M. Gun Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 21.8.18. C.S.M. F. A. Biden, Art. Coy., is granted 1 month's sick leave, from 30.7.18. Pte. F. E. Wolf, "B" Coy., is granted 5 weeks' sick leave, from 14.8.18. Pte. O. H. Davis, M. Gun Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Cert., from 29.7.18. Pte. F. W. Gibbins, "A" Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on urgent business, to date from day of departure. Pte. H. E. Pollock, "D" Coy., is granted 70 days' leave, from 23.8.18. Pte. H. E. Smith, Mounted Sec., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 22.7.18. Spr. A. W. Harlow, Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' leave, to date from day of departure. Pte. A. Macdonald, M. Gun Coy., is granted 3 weeks' leave, from 31.7.18.

Care of Arms.
Attention is directed to the procedure to be followed immediately after finishing firing on the Range each day viz:—

- (1) Remove superficial fouling (pull through to have no gaps.)
- (2) Pour 3 or 4 pints of boiling water through the bore.
- (3) Thoroughly dry the bore, using clean flannel.
- (4) After the barrel has cooled, oil the bore. If the bore is oiled before it is cool it must be oiled again when it is cool.

Annual Musketry Course.
N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion who wish to fire at the Peak or King's Park Range in the morning will not attend at King's Park Range in the afternoon when their units are detailed to do so.

Equipment Board.
The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—Friday, 9th August; Monday, 19th August; Friday, 30th August.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—members of the Artillery Company on passing the Tribunal under the Military Service Bill should apply in writing without delay if they wish to be enlisted in Royal Artillery instead of Infantry.

Parades at Belchers Battery.
Tuesday, 6th Aug., 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.—Thursday, 8th Aug., 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.E.F. Class only.—Friday, 9th Aug., 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—2nd to 9th August:—E. L. Manning, Nightly.—Parades as per posters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Captain Russell; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.
Instructions for higher ratings, N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overend and Parsons, E. E., and Sergt. Dry, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyceum, at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays, and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. Sgt. War.

Detail of Belchers R-lets for August and detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th August inclusive are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Parades.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 6th August.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Corpl. Edgecombe, L/Cpls. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer, Ball, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and E. M. Webb. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 7th August.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches.
Thursday, 8th August.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corpl. MacKintosh, and Walker, L/Cpls. Hancock, Ptes. Falconer, Hayward, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Franklin, Griffin, Newall, Tristram, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 9th August.—5 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 6th August.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Tuesday, 6th August.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, Drill order with rifle, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifle, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 7th August.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.
Thursday, 8th August.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, as above.

Friday, 9th August.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' class at Headquarters. Annual Musketry Course.—N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at King's Park Range or the Peak Range in the morning instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to Lieut. Wright.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Tuesday, 6th August.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, order.
Thursday, 8th August.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Tuesday, 6th August.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Drill Olean fatigue.

RECRUITS.
Tuesday, 6th August.—5.30 p.m. All Recruits except Ptes. W. A. Webb, D. Abbey and P. T. Chilvers at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping, Dress, Drill order without rifle. Sergt. Edmonds and Meade will attend.

Friday, 9th August.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground under Sergts. Osberry and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard:—Wednesday, 7th August, 5 p.m. Swimming, fall in at Blake Pier. Saturday, 10th August.—1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 & 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters and proceed to

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WAR.

The Temper of the Union.

A South African correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, says:—A great deal has been written and spoken about the part that this country has played in the war, and the Boer leaders have had their full share of praise for the manner in which they have dealt with the miserable situation that confronted them some months after the outbreak of hostilities. A calm consideration of the facts of that situation forces one to the conclusion that the course which they pursued was, in the circumstances, the only logical one that they could have adopted. Equally so at present is the policy of moving carefully and steadily forward the only reasonable one that can be pursued.

It is true there are sections of the public that do not agree with this view. Few people who have the means of estimating the opinion not only of the townfolk but of residents in the remote country districts will deny that the war has left the population, taken as a whole, comparatively cold. Loyalty demands an object; it may be a land, a cause, or a person that constitutes that object. Broadly speaking, it may be said that no member of either party possesses any "loyalty" to any country beyond his own; the Imperial idea, however broadly sketched, however democratically interpreted, is a "cause" for which a few of the more advanced men may feel a passing appreciation, but the mass of rank and file never even interestedly discuss it. That it can be a cause worth fighting for, worth losing blood, cattle, farm, and family for, as was their cause in the time which they still speak of as "our war," is an absurdity to them. To state that case would be as futile as to state a case that South Africa has any interest whatever in the question of Alsace-Lorraine.

The republican sentiment, again, can hardly be classed as a "cause." It is doubtful if men who are warm Nationalists in the Cape and Natal provinces really believe that a republican form of government is an ideal worth striving for; certainly in the Transvaal the large mass of the well-to-do middle class realises that under the present form of government there is more individual liberty and general freedom than under the old republican regime.

Yet there can be no doubt that the "republican" sentiment, if by that term one designates the opposition to any attempt, however small, to interfere from outside with any matter which the public thinks essentially a South African affair, is strong and growing. There is no need to analyse it, to trace its growth from the time when English and Dutch speaking South Africans combined to oppose the immigration of undesirable, or to point out that similar sentiment exists in Canada and Australia, where no one dreams of stigmatising it as "disloyal." But it is worth while to suggest that it is a sentiment that is evidence of a vigorous and virile national development, to be encouraged rather than branded, inasmuch as it foreshadows a departure in the near future from the slavish imitation of extra-South African models in favour of the adoption of lines of policy worked out to suit local conditions and local peculiarities. Hitherto there has been far too much imitation, and the tendency has been stronger since Union. When new legislation is considered necessary, the Union Parliament has copied out an English Act and passed it, without much discussion as to whether or not its clauses are applicable to South African conditions.

The Nationalists lack a definite constructive policy. Their programme is neither that of a purely Social Democratic party nor that of a strictly Conservative group. They wobble between a speaking sympathy with the ideas of Labour—to which their rank-and-file are as inaccessible as they would be to the cause of Junketism—and a firm adherence to the principle that land is a very sacred commodity that must on no account be touched.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

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or fresh stewed fruit.

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NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

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WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

On one point they are solid enough, and that is their opposition to what the majority of them would call "a English-minded policy." It would be unreasonable to suggest that a passive antagonism to English government is not at the root of this opposition, just as it would be unreasonable to suppose that the Act of Union constitutes an Act of Oblivion.

After all, the standpoint of the old Transvaal and Free State burgher is a logical one. He reads the declaration of Allied spokesmen to the effect that this war is one fought in the interests of small nations; that the barbarism of German misgovernment in Belgium must be checked; that Alsace must be returned to the French, Serbia to the Serbians (he has not learned to call it Serbia yet). Is it so very wonderful that he asks himself why no one thought of small nationalities when he was involved in his life and death struggle eighteen years ago; that the burning of Louisa only reminds him of the destruction of his own dorps and homesteads; that the atrocities in Belgium make him think of the several thousand women and children who perished in the concentration camps? If notwithstanding these thoughts and reflections he volunteers, as he has done in a fair number of cases, for service in the British forces in Flanders, it is something surely far more to be wondered at than if he stay at home and rather sullenly suggests that England should fight her own troubles.

It is a matter for congratulation that the war has brought the two moderate sections of the South African party and the Unionists together. There has been no Coalition War Government—those who have suggested such a coalition have little knowledge of local conditions if they imagined that it was or is at any time a probability, but there has been considerable co-operation and a considered understanding between the leaders. This very understanding has lost the Botha Government some support from among the ultra of its own party, but this has been more than equalised by the gain from the moderate Unionists who have definitely joined the South Africans. The malcontents now stand definitely apart in two groups; the one, much larger, comprises the Nationalists, led in Parliament by General Erasmus, but outside the House by the much more irresponsible Dr. Malan, while the other group is much smaller, and comprises the town sections that clamour for conscription, internment of naturalised Germans, and a much more active war propaganda. Both these groups are out of touch with the mass of the population. Were a general election to take place within a few months, Botha and Smuts would be returned to Parliament with a combined majority out-numbering any combination which the malcontent parties—who are unlikely to combine on any question of policy—may put against them.

Swiss Celebration.

Although small in number, members of the Swiss community in Hongkong celebrated the Swiss National Day last night by a dinner at the Astor House Hotel. Among the toasts proposed was that of success to the Allies.

NOTICE.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

For advertising rates, etc.,
apply to Office.
3, Duddell Street.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

G.  R.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 NOON on MONDAY the 5th August, 1918.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on that day.

(Sd.) D. W. TRATMAN,
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IMPORTS & EXPORTS.
IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 51 Godown, (Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.), Kowloon.

275 cases Hennessy 3 star Brandy.

5 cases Richard 3 star Brandy.

12 cases Peppermint "Get Freres."

(and at No. 28 Godown)
3 cases States and Toys.
1 case Laces.
4 cases Gold Thread.

2 cases Gramophone records.
8 cases Press Buttons.

On view from Tuesday the 6th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
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WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BABY MAID. Middle level district. Exceptional wages for one who can do fancy needlework. Apply Box 1415, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

IT'S GOING TO RAIN
To-day (perhaps, or tomorrow—you don't know exactly, but be prepared by purchasing a light and durable.

ANDAMAX
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	[SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	[WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	[SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	[SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Daikoku Maru T. 9,000	[MONDAY, 15th Aug.
	*Bombay Maru T. 9,950	[MONDAY, 5th Aug.

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* Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	4th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	6th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
WWEI, O'FOO & T'ISIN	Kueichow	8th Aug. at 3 p.m.
NEUCHOWANG	Paoting	9th Aug. at noon.

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Hongkong Aug. 2, 1918.

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Yseldyk	Java	in port	9th Aug.	N'saki, Dalby
Tijlajap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	[SAT., 3rd Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	[FRI., 9th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 3rd Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 6th Aug. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 6th Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with tickets by the s.s. "WALSANG" and "WITON" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAEERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manilla by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Mercantile Marine

Prisoners of War.
Further urgent representations on behalf of the merchant captains, officers and men who have been interned at Ruhleben ever since the war started, have been addressed to Lord Newton by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, who have once again emphasised the position of these prisoners, who have the very greatest claims upon the Government for release—especially having regard to the services of the Mercantile Marine in the cause of the Empire. The Guild pointed out that these prisoners have been lingering in the Ruhleben Camp for nearly four years, and are now reduced to desperate straits. Most of them, it is stated, are mere physical and mental wrecks who even if released, will never recover their normal state of health. A reply was recently received from Lord Newton, who expressed his thanks for the Guild's further representations and the information supplied.

Increasing Belfast Port Tonnage.
At the fortnightly meeting of the Belfast Harbour Board, recently, Mr. Thompson, M.P., presiding, the harbour master reported that the total tonnage of vessels arrived from 1st Jan. to 1st June was—Cross Channel and coastwise, 855,074 tons, compared with 141,359 tons for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 12,635 tons; foreign 159,164 tons, last year 144,781 tons, increase 9,383 tons—total 1,014,138 tons, as against 992,140 tons, an increase of 22,048 tons. The Chairman congratulated the board on the more favourable return, not only for the past fortnight, but during the present year. He hoped it was significant of what was coming in the future.

Shipping Sales.

The recent revision of Blue Book rates for which owners had been agitating for some time on the grounds that owing to the enormous advance in everything appertaining to the management and working of steamship tonnage, the rates existent left no margin, and in many cases resulted in actual loss, has had the natural effect of reanimating the demand from buyers for all desirable second-hand tonnage, and brokers report quite a distinct lull in the ship-selling business since the advance, ranging from 9s 6d in the cases of 300-450 gross register boats to 2s 6d per gross register ton on boats over 7,000 tons d.w., has been granted. That this advance has not been without effect on the capital value of steam tonnage is very readily shown by the enhanced prices obtainable now for tonnage as against what was paid for similar class of boats only two to three months ago, says the "Journal of Commerce." Cardiff buyers have just acquired the Whiby steamer Glenbridge for the sum of £118,500, which compares with £111,000 paid for an identical boat only in January last, so that the effect of the revised rate of remuneration is of a very evident and practical nature. The Glenbridge is of a single-deck type, 2,431 tons net and 3,845 tons gross register and carries 6,580 tons d.w. on a draught of 21ft. She was built in 1911 by Irvin's Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, West Hartlepool, triple engines and boilers by Richardson, Westgarth and Co., West Hartlepool, and steams 9½ knots on a very moderate coal consumption. She has four hatches 27ft. by 18ft., and eight steam winches, 1,010 tons water ballast in usual compartments, and is now in Tyne completing repairs, when she will be taken over by her new owners, her late owners being Messrs. Milburn, Lund and Co. of Whiby. She is classed 100 A I in Lloyd's Register. Hull 350ft. long, 31½ beam, and 26½ depth moulded. The West Hartlepool steamer Otto Trechmann 2,839 tons net, 3,736 gross register, and carrying 6,730 tons d.w. on 21½ft. draught, has just been bought by Liverpool owners at a price closely approximating to £20 per ton. She was built in 1911 by Messrs. Wm. Gray and Co., West Hartlepool, engine and boilered by Central Marine Engineering Works, West Hartlepool, and steams 10 knots on 21 to 22 tons coal consumption. She has four hatches 25ft. by 18ft., and one hatch 16ft. by 10ft., and is fitted with eight steam winches by Rogers. She has 1,150 tons water ballast in usual tanks and double bottom, and passed survey in February last at Shields, when she reclassified 100 A I in Lloyd's Register. Her late owners were Trechmann S.S. Company, Trechmann Bros., of West Hartlepool, managers. Length 370ft., beam 51½, and depth moulded 24-10.

JERUSALEM.

Hopes Realised.

A *Manchester Guardian* correspondent writes:—From Generation to generation for nearly 2,000 years the Jewish people have renewed the wish at each Passover feast: "Next year at Jerusalem." This year it was given to some three hundred Jewish officers and men on the Palestine front to fulfil that aspiration. The Commander-in-Chief ordered that forty-eight hours leave to Jerusalem should be granted to men of the Jewish faith, wherever possible, for the celebration of the festival. The three hundred who assembled were but a tithe of the Jews on this front, to say nothing of the Judean Battalion now training near Cairo, but it was a tithe representative of the dispersion of the Jews over the Empire and beyond. There were officers and men from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and a couple of officers of the French detachment decorated with the Legion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre; two others who were Palestinians born, but were pursuing their studies abroad at the outbreak of war and joined the Allied armies; and English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish Jews. It was like the pilgrimages of old, when the representatives of every Jewry in the Diaspora used to journey to the capital and take part in the Temple service; although, if Josephus is to be believed, in those days they numbered a million.

The three hundred were accommodated in the mansion—one of the large private houses in the city—of a Bokhara Jew—who is absent in America. All the populace delighted to do them honour, for the Jewish soldiers of the Allied armies were the symbol of liberation. They had brought not only relief from the Turkish misrule, but the promise of the new Jewish nationality re-established in its old homeland.

Last Passover had seen the expulsion of the population of Jaffa and the threat of expulsion from the whole of Judea; this year was a very real feast of freedom and a turning-point in Jewish history. The welcome to the soldiers was organised by the Young Men and Women's Association of the Maccabees, whose aim it is to revive the physical prowess and well-being of the people. Distinguished by the blue and white sash, the national colour, inscribed with the shield of David, the national emblem, they were throughout the guides and hosts of the soldier-pilgrims. An official reception opened the feast, and was the occasion of much festal oratory. The heads of each section of the Jewish community spoke, all in Hebrew, for it is a point of national honour to talk the national language. The chaplain translated the addresses, and the welcome ended with the singing of the English National Anthem and the Hebrew national song "The Hope."

The Passover Eve ceremony took place in the large hall of the house, which was filled with the soldiers and a large number of their hosts. Each portion of the narrative of the Exodus from Egypt and each incident of the ceremonial had a fresh thrill in the historic surroundings. The words, which are typical of the spirit of the service, "It is not our ancestors alone whom God delivered from Egypt, but us and our children, who would otherwise be perished," came as the expression of our inmost feeling as we thought over the events of this annual miracle for Jewry—the emancipation in Russia, the liberation of Palestine, England's declaration in favour of the Jewish homeland. And we ended with rival sing-songs in Hebrew and English.

On the second eve of the festival the Military Governor of Jerusalem attended the ceremony and aroused the enthusiasm of the men at the end of a short address by wishing them "shalom," the Hebrew greeting. The most rousing incident, however, of the feast was the march of the men through the old city to the Jew's Wall (often known as the Walling Wall), which is the Great Synagogue of

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Another Attractive Programme.

Patrons of the Victoria Theatre are being well catered for at present, a new programme of marked excellence and variety opening last night. It will be continued to-night and to-morrow. The principal feature is the fifteenth episode of "The Seven Pearls," which completes this stirring serial and reveals the manner in which Ilma secured the whole of the coveted jewels. The issue is left in doubt to the very last minute, and only with scenes of the utmost excitement matters straightened out and all happily ended. Those who find pleasure in dramatic situations should not fail to see the concluding instalment of this story. Another most enjoyable item of the programme is the photo-play "The Little Sisters," which is a really very pretty and charming two-part film which needs to be seen to be appreciated. The comic element is provided by "A Lesson in Flirtation," which shows how a bashful and nervous young man overcame his shyness and secured the hand of the maiden with whom he was desperately in love. Besides these features, there are two interesting topical films—another instalment of the War Annals and the latest British Gazette. The whole programme is well arranged and should draw big houses on the remaining two nights.

Jerusalem. The march was followed by a great concourse, made up of the medieval Jews in their robes of plush and their shaggy hats trimmed with fur, of vivacious Jewesses, eager to walk by the side of the soldiers, somewhat to the prejudice of good order and discipline. When, passing through the town by the Jaffa Gate, the men reached the narrow cobbled alleys of the old town progress was almost impossible. At the Wall itself it took half an hour to clear a space into which the parade could be squeezed. It was partly pride which the local Jews felt in being able to show their neighbours that they had brethren who could fight, and partly the sense of brotherhood that binds Jews together everywhere, that moved the mass. And the soldiers in their turn were deeply moved when they stood before the place where the Temple of Israel's glory had been and revisited the prayer for the restoration of that glory. They were privileged to enter the Haram, the holy area of the Temple, and to gaze on the beauty of the shrines which have taken the place of Solomon's Temple. From the Mosque of Omar they got an impression of what Jerusalem the Golden had been and may be yet again.

Jerusalem exercises a magnetism over almost all who come to it; even in its present lowly state it draws Jews together and makes them feel one people. The sense of home and brotherhood rises there irresistibly. Before we left the city we were each presented with a ring bearing the legend, "If I forget thee, Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning." But even without that reminder it would be impossible to forget this Passover in Jerusalem that opens a new era in the history of the world's oldest nationality.

Some sadness must be mixed with the most joyous of celebrations. The squalor and wretchedness of so much of the city, both within and without its walls, came as a shock to many of the men, who had imagined a place of palaces and splendid ruins, and found rows of hovels and rubbish-heaps. But already the cleaning-up process has begun in this wonderful year, and with England's helping hand it will be speeded. Spring, too, was in the air, and men's work, like Nature's, can renew its beauty. So we parted, saying to each other, not the common "Next year in Jerusalem," but the other traditional greeting—"Next year in the Jerusalem which is to be rebuilt."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DANGEROUS SPOT.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]
Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the dangerous state of Wanchai Road, especially that near M. Y. San's biscuit factory. I appear that the road is being levelled out, and at present is only about half its ordinary width. In view of the fact that motor cars, motor cycles, sanitary boat dust-carts, and other heavy vehicles are continually using this road, it is a wonder that a serious accident has not already occurred. There is just sufficient room for a motor car to squeeze through on this part of the road.

Yours etc.,
VALLEYITE
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

Sir,—I regret that in my evidence before the General Military Service Tribunal I should have inadvertently made a statement which has given the impression that Mr. W. Gardner, of the Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd., is not an engineer. That this is not the case his credentials fully establish. While making this statement I should like to add that he is also an old and valued servant of the Company.

Yours etc.,
W. ADAMSON.
Hongkong, May 2, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

An Admiral's Plan.
Lum Pok-yik, an admiral of the Southern Squadron, has decided to train three battalions of field forces and distribute them on the warships for the purpose of landing after bombardments.

Lung's Forces.
A report states that the new recruiting troops of Lung Chai-kwong will come to reinforce "Fukien" from Shantung, instead of going to Hunan.

Chartering a Gunboat.
A syndicate has proposed to charter the gunboat Kwong Hoi for two years at \$300,000 per year and \$800,000 as security, all the money to be paid in advance. Negotiations are going on at present.

The Junk Strike.
Many cargo junks which recently arrived at Kowloon had to return whence they came with the cargo, as on account of the junk people being on strike no transshipment can be made.

The Parliament.
It has been decided that the Parliament shall be opened on the 5th instant.

Proposed Attack on Kingchow.
Shum Hang-ying, the Commander-in-Chief in the west, has proposed to the Authority that Kingchow be attacked from two directions—by land from Lok Hui and by sea from Shu Man.

COCKFIGHTING IN MANILA.

Tobacco Growers Vice.

Approximately 100 cockpits are operating in each of the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela, aside from numerous vintendos doing business there, is the statement made by the collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Trinidad, as a result of his observations made during a recent trip of inspection. In some towns from seven to twelve cockpits may be found distracting the people's interest from their everyday work. This condition, Mr. Trinidad ascribes to the flourishing condition of the tobacco and the planters being rich as the result of sums received from this year's crop.

In his letter addressed to the secretary of Finance, the collector of Internal Revenue strongly recommends the extermination of the vintendos and cockfighting vices. It appears there are no ordinances existing against them in most of the municipalities of Cagayan and Isabela, and it would be best to pass some regulations and put them into effect. Mr. Trinidad's letter was sent to the Department of the Interior for endorsement to the executive secretary.

VICTORY BY AIRCRAFT.

How It May be Achieved.

The aviation correspondent of the *Observer* writes:—

Among people who believe that the war will be decided by aircraft there is considerable difference of opinion as to the precise way in which the decision will be brought about. Some look to the wholesale bombing of great cities creating an overwhelming peace movement from the civil population; others picture the achievement of so nearly complete a mastery of the air by one side that the armies of the enemy would be deprived of the all important aerial observation, and, as a consequence, quickly suffer defeat; another line of reasoning calculates on the paralysing by aircraft of lines of communication so completely that the side weak in aircraft would be powerless to strike and helpless in defence. There is satisfaction in the knowledge that, so far as can be seen, in each of the directions indicated the Allies are now making the pace.

Take the first. With regard to such raids, last week's attempt on Paris and the effective attack by the British on Saarbrücken may be cited. More important work, however, has been on hand, and the great struggle on the Western front has employed most of the available aerial energy.

As to the "blinding" of the enemy by the destruction of his aircraft, this does not appear to be likely, in spite of the very great successes of the Allies in aerial fighting during the past two weeks. There is no doubt that the enemy have lost very heavily in aircraft of all kinds. A big fire at Friedrichshafen, the heavy bombing of enemy aerodromes, and the havoc created in German fighting squadrons by British, French, and American airmen, have indeed aroused hopes, where before they were scanty, that the second method may, after all, be a winner.

The destruction of enemy aeroplanes in March and April reached a four-figure total. The loss in skilled personnel and costly material, and the shattering of organisation, can only be realised by experts. In the present month the rate of loss has been greater than ever; and in the new phase of the great battle there is good reason to hope that the Allies will reap material profit from this circumstance. The losses in observation balloons have also been very heavy, owing to improvements in the methods employed, so that it is even foretold by some that the days of the observation balloon are numbered.

As to the attainment of a complete dislocation by bombing of the enemy's lines of supply, at the present moment this appears to be less practical, although undoubtedly both sides have suffered. In this respect the Allies should be on top. In March the British alone dropped 33,179 bombs to the enemy's 2,485, and in April 23,000 to 2,033. Nor is there any reason to suppose that, bomb for bomb, our work is less effective than the enemy's; quite the contrary. The figures, by the way, dispose of the suggestion that our official dispatches day by day put too rosy a colour upon the situation by making much of our work and belittling that of the Germans.

But, after all, may not the decisive effect of aircraft in this struggle lie in delaying the German successive attacks sufficiently to react upon German public opinion and endurance, and make it impossible for the military party to fulfil their promise and justify their policy? Such a result would be no less emphatic than the others, and would give us just as satisfactory terms of peace.

The evidence, in the writer's view, rather points to the "last-given solution." Looking at the bombing and aerial fighting figures combined, he cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the movements of the enemy have been and are still being seriously prejudiced and his time-table dislocated; and this very largely owing to the work of our aircraft. Possibly a detailed and authentic history of the operations would

ART AND ARTISTS.

The Leicester Galleries.

"Void of War" is the collective title of Lieut. Paul Nash's second exhibition of war pictures, held at the Leicester Galleries. They are essentially battle landscapes, in which the soldier himself plays quite a subsidiary part, although his sufferings are made very clear by the artist's grim concentration upon the horrors of No-man's-land. Lieut. Nash has gained enormously in expressive power since his first exhibition. The convention chosen by him is one of extraordinary simplicity—a system of wavy lines and sharp angles admirably suited to indicate the weird shapes of the shell-ravaged soft soil, of shattered masonry, and of the constructive work of the trenches. Equally simple and telling is the restriction of his colour schemes to sinister browns and greys, with now and then a touch of red, the colour of fire and blood and rusty barbed wire.

Of the artist's sincerity there can be no more doubt than of the strongly individual character of his work, even though the convention adopted by him is curiously akin to that of the early Chinese masters. This kinship is spiritual rather than formal. Like the Chinese, Lieut. Nash aims at significant generalisation, and not at accurate detail. His vision is Dantesque. Again and again his pictures recall the powerful imagery of the third canto of the "Inferno." There is scarcely a drawing or painting in the collection that does not suggest the "terra lagrimosa," the "buis campagna," the "vento che balena una luce vermiglia," the general oppressive horror of Dante's infernal landscape. All this is summed up with concentrated power in the large painting, "Void," which has been purchased by the Canadian War Memorials Fund. It is evident in every single piece, and peeps even through the graceful arabesque of the twisted barbed wire curves in "Landscape—Year of Our Lord, 1917."

The Memorial Exhibition of the work of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, at the same galleries, will help to establish the fame of this young man of genius who was killed in action in 1915, at the age of twenty-four and at the beginning of a highly promising career. As the young sculptor was pure French by race, and as the unpronounceable Polish part of his name was adopted by a mere whim of his; he may as well be handed to posterity under his unadorned patronymic of Gaudier. Gaudier, then, as this exhibition proves, was a profound student of prehistoric, Egyptian, Chinese, Polynesian, Assyrian, and archaic Greek sculpture. Echoes of the art of these early civilisations frequently occur in his work. But in spite of his youth he had absorbed and assimilated all these styles, and merely allowed them to filter through his own personality. He was a sculptor in the true sense of the word—an artist who did not build up plastic form in clay, to be copied subsequently in stone, but who saw sculptural form in the raw block, and brought this form to life by means of his chisel, who set it free from its prison. His drawings are as vital and significant as his sculpture.

—P. G. Kennedy in *The Observer*.

Artificial Marble.

A new limited company has been formed in Denmark with a capital of 300,000 crowns for the utilisation of a Danish patent for making artificial marble—a stone like mass that may be moulded and will stand exposure to wind and weather. It may be moulded with a smooth and mirror-like surface, so that the expensive polishing process is avoided. Experiments have shown it to be fully as hard and strong as real marble.

bring this point out. Without counting the figures for the present month, which would make the comparison even more telling, we have 60,079 bombs against 4,428 from the enemy—a superiority of twelve to one.

EXETER SHIP CANAL.

A Little of Its History.

In these days a shipping concern not making big dividends is worth notice. There was a countess who lived quite a number of centuries ago and she was a bit of a Prussian, for, having a quarrel with embryonic democracy as represented by the citizens of Exeter, and being defeated in a lawsuit by them, she raised a monument to her spite in the shape of a weir, which injured the River Exe for navigation. Democracy did not succumb to the rebuff, but thought about it tensely for three hundred years, and at the end of that time, having a spare £5,000, made a canal. It is not certain that the ghost of Isabella the Countess, watching the outcome of the citizens' hard and long thinking, did not even then find cause for a sardonic smile, since the completion of the canal was a severe blow struck at the port of Topham, also pregnant with democracy, which at once began to decline and now has long been at rest. That is history for anyone to read and believe or disbelieve according to fancy. It may be that the Countess's meddling had something to do with it but the river and the canal look suspiciously like a married quarrel of the waters flowing under Exe bridge, for, thanks to the good intentions of the citizens of Exeter, they part company about a quarter of a mile below that iron span. The separated waters flow side by side, proud in their respective beauty and utility, sometimes a field apart, sometimes with only a narrow bank between, for five irreconcilable miles, and then fall into each other's bosoms just below Topham and go on to thesea together, broad and placid, forgetful of their past.

The river nature made with her beautiful imagination, but, with all respect to it and to others in the like created, there exists no more pleasant strip of water than the old canal the citizens made. It does not reek of the £5,000 spent on its creation; it is modest and loves the fair country. The stranger going anywhere by train in the direction of Land's End via Dawlish and Teignmouth is surprised at the spectacle of a ship apparently half-buried in the midst of fields, for the canal does not advertise its presence by mercantile effrontery. With the trees and the meadows it is one; you find it by nearly falling into it.

Exeter, circumscribed by its walls, was much smaller than it is to-day, and you go through the original city, which is not altogether beautiful with age, to reach the jetty, where you hire a boat so cheaply as to make it a real pleasure, to do so. A companion you surely bring, for the expense is not thereby increased, and a coxswain is an asset in the boat and possibly a decoration. You are now on the river in the port of Exeter, but if the steersman keeps to the right you will soon enter the canal. If neither of you know the way nor heed the floating signboard, but go on as the stream invites, you will miss the canal, which has a modest beginning, finding instead the weir and an unhappy ending. This is not, however, the weir the Countess made, but it will drown you as effectively as hers, which is lower down the river.

The canal, in places overhung by trees, winds through pastures all the way. The eyes of the steepleman southward to the hills, Woodbury on the east and Haldon on the west, and it is hard to say which pair are delighted most. The city, splashed with green foliage, clustered on the hills about the enthroned cathedral, is a place of dreams. The wit of the past enriches the evening with twilight of romance, and Camelot is there with knights and ladies, and monks in meditation pacing their paths still marked upon the fields. Bells sound sweetly, for the churches of the city are many, and they love to ring their bells, which from a distance do not exasperate. The coxswain looks on Woodbury rising, richly wooded between him and the sea. In the

BOGUS COLLECTOR.

Chinese Fined Fifty Dollars.

Two Chinese were charged on remand before Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe this morning with collecting bogus funds, purporting the same to be collected in order to perform certain religious functions at a temple in West Point and also to celebrate a festival. The first defendant was also charged with purloining a water pipe belonging to one of the subscribers and with bribing the District Watchman who arrested him. The second defendant was charged further with the theft of a fan belonging to the same house.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearing Inspector Macdonald said the temple referred to was not recognised by the kaifong, and besides, defendants were not authorised to collect funds without their knowledge. When defendants went to complainant's house asking for subscriptions the latter gave \$1. After defendants had gone, complainant discovered that a water pipe was missing. The defendants were summoned back to the house and on the stairs a foki on the ground floor observed that he first defendant was extracting the pipe from his girdle, whereupon the foki arrested him. The fan was found on the second defendant's possession.

Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo, appeared to-day on behalf of the first defendant and recalled several witnesses.

After hearing the evidence, Mr. Wolfe imposed a fine of \$50 on the first charge and discharged defendant with a caution on the second. The second defendant was also discharged.

Education Donation.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Shanghai have donated the 1,000 to the British Schools Endowment Fund. Bishop who would have joined the Colours.

The Bishop of Durham, in inviting Durham clergymen to volunteer, declared that if he had been 25 years younger he would have offered himself for service.

shadow of that hill Walter Raleigh learnt the broad Devon he always spoke, and from Badleigh Salterton, on the other side, looked westward with the "long, long thoughts" of youth. The hills to the west look on the sea also; they have the sunsets behind them.

Twenty minutes of steady pulling, keeping to the left according to the rule of the road, but out of the rushes unless it is June and you covet the golden iris, and Double Looks is reached. Here both you and the boat come ashore, the latter on to a little trolley which conveys it to the other side of the gates, for these are opened only for the passage of ships. The port of Exeter has suffered from wars. Napoleon dealt its trade, largely in wool, some very nasty knocks, and William II, has finished it altogether. Ships do not now come up the canal, but the hired boats carry many freights from the coasts of France, more precious than the lost ones and clad in hospital blue.

Below Double Looks the canal is broader, the course is clear to Topham, and if you listen on the way you will hear the Countess's weir, for the river flows but a field away. There is no labour in rowing if the stroke is right, and therefore no cause for the rower to envy the coxswain's comfort in the deep restfulness. For upon the face of the waters, upon the meadows and the bordering hills, the spirit of restfulness broods in beauty; restfulness is the quiet life of everything, and it seems impossible that turbulence could come here; Topham grows gradually into sight, a quaint, quiet place small of the sea, with the past in it more than a ghost. The reconciliation of the parted waters is drawing near—they are separated by only a bank—and if you land a ferry will take you across the river to the old resort which once furnished ships to fight the Armada.—R. T. Hoanang, in the *Manchester Guardian*.

